

C. I. A. Collects, Evaluates Secret Intelligence Data

By ROBERT G. NIXON

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Washington, March 19 — At 7.49 A. M. the secret intelligence code machines chattered into action with the official report from the U. S. Embassy in Moscow.

The urgent dispatch from behind the Iron Curtain confirmed in "top secret" detail earlier press service flashes of the startling news.

Fat Georgi Malenkov was out. Defense Minister Marshal Nikolai Bulganin was Soviet Russia's new Premier. But Communist party boss Nikita S. Khrushchev, who nominated Bulganin, appeared to be the real dictator.

Uncertainty gripped Washington. Only death had broken the twenty-nine-year Iron-handed rule of dictator Joseph Stalin; but less than two years later, Stalin's successor, Malenkov, publicly "resigned" with an abject confession of "guilt" over failure in office.

WAS the dramatic deposing of Malenkov a sign of Communist weakness in the power struggle among Stalin's heirs?

Were the Kremlin's masters junking their "peaceful co-existence" propaganda line for a more bellicose attitude toward the free world?

Official Washington was silent. A haze of conjecture and surmise hung over the nation's capital.

The U. S. Government's view of the momentous events in Moscow was to be revealed the next day. It was to come from President Eisenhower at his weekly news conference.

THE PRESIDENT was unruffled, almost detached in manner. He calmed the rush of questions about Malenkov's downfall with the announcement that he was going to South Georgia for a couple of days of bird shooting.

He saw nothing in the Russian Government upheaval to defense or foreign policy.

What did President Eisen-

hower know that enabled him to speak with such calm assurance—with the air of detachment, as one of commentator noted, of a man discussing an event on some remote planet?

In the answer to the question lies one of the most dramatic and super-secret developments in American Government processes in this century.

EISENHOWER'S REACTION to the power changes in Soviet Russia was not idle talk, nor mere words to calm uncertainties and jitters in the free world. He was voicing a summation of tough, realistic U. S. Government opinion based on the most accurate information available from worldwide sources of intelligence gathered by the hush-hush Central Intelligence Agency.

The President's words were the gist of a national intelligence estimate rushed to the White House within hours after the Moscow power switch.

It was provided by some of the best minds in Government—men whose names rarely if ever appear in public print.

THESE dedicated men—who could command salaries of \$50,000 to \$100,000 in industry but whose top expectancy in Government is under \$15,000—spend 24 hours a day in a duel of wits with the leaders of Russia and Red China with the single objective of insuring the free world's survival.

Their chief is sixty-one-year-old Allen Welsh Dulles, who as director of the supersecret intelligence agency commands America's first and largest peacetime venture into the shadowy world of espionage.

(To Be Continued in The
Baltimore News Post)

THE BALTIMORE NEWS-POST MARCH 21, 1955

NO THREAT TO PEACE

Ike Briefed By CIA On Malenkov Ouster

(This is the second of a series of articles by a veteran Washington correspondent detailing the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency in an actual "case history" and describing the men who run the CIA.)

(Continued from Sunday American.)

By ROBERT G. NIXON

(World Copyright, 1955, by International News Service.)

Washington, March 21—When the powerful Kremlin Politburo eased Georgi Malenkov out of the Premiership, two of the most unruffled men in the U. S. were President Eisenhower and his chief of world-wide intelligence, Allen W. Dulles.

For 24 hours, capitals throughout the free world speculated on whether the removal of dictator Joseph Stalin's heir who for two years had espoused "peaceful co-existence," meant a new threat to world peace.

Then President Eisenhower announced he was taking the weekend off for a little bird shooting in South Georgia. Tension in the U. S. and its free world allies relaxed.

How did the President know the Kremlin upheaval would not precipitate a new world crisis?

THE MYSTERIOUS and super-secret U. S. arm of external security, known as the Central Intelligence Agency, so advised him.

News of the overthrow of Malenkov triggered into motion well-oiled intelligence machinery in Washington that had it existed 15 years earlier might have saved the U. S. Fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Here, in detail, is what went on behind the closely-guarded doors of the CIA nerve-center in Washington:

When the report of Malenkov's ouster flashed on the teletypes at 2430 E. st. N.W. in the early morning of February 8, the whole complex structure of CIA went on an instant alert.

Regular CIA agents and anti-Communist spies around the Communist periphery from Scandinavia to the Bering Sea, both outside and inside the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, were alerted.

Their instructions were to rush every fragment of new

information, no matter how seemingly trivial, that had bearing on activities inside Russia and its satellites—Red Army troop movements, political actions, population morale, industrial production status, availability of food and other consumer goods, comments of citizens and press.

CIA aides produced latest national estimates on capabilities and intentions of Soviet Russia and Red China, searched files for every scrap of information on the Kremlin leaders and the new men at the top in the Malenkov shakeup.

DULLES CALLED a huddle of his top-drawer intelligence aides.

These included former Air Force Lieut. Gen. Charles Cabell, CIA deputy director; Lieut. Gen. Harold R. (Pinky) Bull, head of the key CIA national estimates division, who was G-3 chief of operations on the President's staff when he was Allied Commander-in-Chief in Europe in World War Two; Robert Amory, Jr., director of the CIA intelligence division.

Dulles and his intelligence chiefs already were certain of one vital fact not generally known. This was that Malenkov's fall, while sudden, was not unexpected to U. S. intelligence.

Ever since Malenkov's ascendancy following the death of Stalin on March 5, 1953, the CIA had kept its finger on the Kremlin's pulse as firmly as a resourceful intelligence machine permitted.

(To be Continued)

THE BALTIMORE NEWS-POST MARCH 22, 1955

CIA TAKES WORLD PULSE

U.S. 'Spy Masters' Go Quietly About Duties

(This is the third of a series of articles about the Central Intelligence Agency. Written by a veteran Washington correspondent, this series describes the hush-hush CIA at work.)

By ROBERT G. NIXON

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Washington, March 22—The lair of the man the Communists call "U. S. spy master" is a cluster of ten nondescript buildings that hug a hilltop behind a high wire fence overlooking the Potomac in the area of Washington known as "Foggy Bottom."

Not many Washingtonians are even aware of its existence, for it is off the beaten paths of highway and pedestrian traffic and well guarded.

But the dedicated men and women who work behind the wire fence in self-effacing anonymity and under security conditions more stringent than those at the Atomic Energy Commission are not there for the view.

For here, at 2430 E street N.W., lies the nerve-center of one of the most vital functions of U. S. Government in a world imperilled by Communist aggression.

A SMALL, neat sign on the fence beside the entrance driveway reads: "Central Intelligence Agency."

In a drafty old building are the unadorned offices of CIA Director Allen Welsh Dulles, whose exploits in the second World War earned him the reputation of being America's top intelligence agent, and his aides, whose reputations are hardly less glittering, direct a super-secret world-wide organ-

ization that engages openly in the gathering of information, and covertly in espionage and counter-espionage to insure U. S. security.

The CIA is charged by the National Security Act of 1947 with responsibility to "correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security, and provide for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government."

IT IS the agency "which insures that the information flowing to the President and his principal advisors on foreign policy—the National Security Council—is consistent and complete."

Above all, the CIA exists for one big and awesome reason: to bring forewarning to the President and his Administration of any contemplated sneak atomic-hydrogen bomb attack on U. S. cities.

It is Dulles' responsibility to learn and keep the President informed day-to-day of what goes on behind the Iron Curtain, what

the war-making capabilities of Soviet Russia, Red China and the other Communist satellites are, and what they intend doing.

UNDER PUBLIC LAW 110, Dulles has a virtual blank check to carry out his responsibilities. He has almost unlimited authority on hiring or firing. The duties, salaries or names of staff members appear on no published Government payrolls or publications. To disclose the identity of a CIA agent would instantly end his usefulness abroad.

A Moscow broadcast recently said that "the total number of active spies and saboteurs working in the U. S. Intelligence Service exceeds 100,000."

Allen Dulles will only smile indulgently at such Communist blasts. He has no intention of aiding their fishing expeditions.

A better guess would be that the CIA employs between 8,000 and 10,000 persons. How many anti-Communist assistants it has both outside and inside the Iron Curtain is anybody's guess.

Only the President, other members of the National Security Council, and the top intelligence aides who help make them, know what Dulles' intelligence estimates on Communist capabilities and intentions contain.

BUT THE NAME of Allen Dulles and his alleged "imperialist warmongering" exploits resound throughout the Communist world. He has been the deep-dyed villain of every Communist

purge trial. He has been accused of diabolical plots to overthrow Communist satellite governments.

Because he was in Germany briefly, the Communists branded him the instigator of the June riots in East Berlin.

(To be continued)

THE BALTIMORE NEWS-POST MARCH 23, 1955

SUPER-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CIA Keeps Finger On 'Red World's' Pulse

(This is another in a series on the Central Intelligence Agency by a veteran Washington correspondent, describing the hush-hush organization and the men who run it.)

By ROBERT G. NIXON

(World Copyright, 1955, by International News Service.)

Washington, March 22—(INS)—Once a week, U. S. Intelligence Chief Allen W. Dulles summons a super-secret conference of the nation's top bracket intelligence experts to take the temperature and feel the pulse of the Communist world.

Into a bare conference room in an old Georgian building that once housed the wartime cloak-and-dagger OSS file America's best intelligence brains.

Stars of high military rank glitter on the shoulders of four of the men. They are the G-2 (intelligence) chiefs of the U. S. military establishment.

the Korean armistice, the CIA had trained its intelligence efforts on Red China. It knew that large-scale withdrawals of Chinese troops trained in the Korean conflict had been made from North Korea.

It had watched a steady buildup of Red forces along hun-

dreds of miles of the China Coast bordering the Formosa straits. New Red airfields were built.

RUSSIAN-BUILT jets were moved in. Huge concentrations of troops were built up in the Amoy and Foochow areas. Invasion craft of all types were being assembled at China ports. Armor, artillery and ammunition dumps were being massed.

Dulles summoned his intelligence advisory committee into session. From their deliberations and studies emerged the national intelligence estimate of the situation, essential to the President's policy decision.

Dulles presented his intelli-

gence estimate to the President and National Security Council on the President's second anniversary in office.

It was against this background that the President made his decision to ask Congress for approval of a policy of warning Red China the U. S. would fight, if necessary, to prevent Communist possession of Formosa.

(To Be Continued)

THE OTHER FOUR are civilian officials—the intelligence chiefs of the Central Intelligence Agency, State Department, Atomic Energy Commission and FBI.

Together, they comprise the hush-hush U. S. "intelligence advisory committee."

Their instant task is to determine the up-to-the-minute status of Communist Russia and Red China's threat to world peace.

THEY MUST know not only the military capabilities of the Communist world's 10,000,000-man armies and one billion populations, but, more importantly, the Communists' intentions toward the U. S. and the free world.

The CIA's mettle has been tested repeatedly in the fierce cold war struggle between the East and West.

One of these critical occasions came during the third week of January when, after many months of feints and threats, the Chinese Communists suddenly launched a well-organized amphibious attack on Yichangshan, one of the smaller of the many offshore islands held by Chiang Kai-Shek's Nationalist forces. The small Nationalist garrison was quickly overcome.

THE ACTION called for a major U. S. policy decision. Was the U. S. ready to go to war, if necessary, to prevent Communist seizure of the Nationalist stronghold of Formosa? For 18 months, ever since

THE BALTIMORE NEWS-POST MARCH 24, 1955

JUST BUY PUBLICATIONS

Reds Told Too Much, CIA Director Declares

(This is the fifth of six articles on the Central Intelligence Agency; how it operates and who runs it.)

By ROBERT G. NIXON

(World copyright, 1955, by International News Service.)

Washington, March 24—CIA Director Allen Dulles would pay millions for information about the Soviet Union that the Communists learn about U. S. defense plans just by buying a newspaper.

The American intelligence chief says that our frankness puts the U. S. behind the eight-ball in the perilous struggle for survival between the free world and Communist systems.

Bluntly, the U. S. tells the Reds too much for its own good, in the opinion of the man who is charged with the awesome task of saving the nation from an atomic Pearl Harbor.

In the Dulles view, Soviet Russia's job of espionage in the U. S. is so childishly simple that any messenger boy could do it. Buy copies of the metropolitan daily newspapers, the news magazines, scientific and technical journals, industrial trade magazines, copies of the congressional hearings and reports from the

Government Printing Office, and there are few U. S. secrets left unreported or that cannot be inferred.

YET, DULLES is 100 per cent for a free press and all that freedom of man and his institutions mean to Americans.

And, until recently, the Soviet Union diplomatic staff had complete freedom of travel about the U. S., while American diplomats were restricted to the Moscow area and their every move shadowed. The Russians have the staffs of all the Red satellites to help them here, commercial representatives and Communist Party members.

Despite all these advantages that accrue under the American free system, the Com-

munist spend an estimated \$2 billion annually for "front" organizations alone to cover their espionage and subversion activities.

By comparison, the task of the U. S. intelligence arm in obtaining the simplest information about what goes on behind the iron and bamboo curtains is tremendous.

TRAVELING BACK and forth across the Iron Curtain is not much less difficult than making a rocket journey to the moon, and in Red China today an Anglo-Saxon stands out with about the same prominence as Gulliver did in Lilliput.

During World War II when Allen Dulles was European chief of the U. S. Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland, his genius in intelligence work set up direct lines into the German foreign office and Wehrmacht counter-intelligence in Berlin.

Dulles says today that this almost fantastic achievement was child's play compared to cracking the wall around Soviet Russia.

He acknowledges that penetrating the Russian enigma is the toughest job intelligence experts have ever had.

And yet informed government officials privately attest that Dulles and his central intelligence organization is doing a first-rate job in keeping tabs on the military, economic and technological capabilities and intentions of Russia and its major ally, Red China.

THE BALTIMORE NEWS-POST MARCH 25, 1955

TOP SECRET

CIA Director Open To All Data Sources

(This is the last of six articles on the Central Intelligence Agency; how it operates and who runs it.)

By **ROBERT G. NIXON**

(World copyright, 1955, by International News Service.)

Washington, March 25—The big door that leads into the office of U. S. Intelligence Chief Allen Dulles is figuratively never closed despite the fantastic security precautions that surround the Central Intelligence Agency.

And if Soviet Foreign Minister C. M. Molotov walked through the door one day and handed him a batch of secret Kremlin documents, Dulles probably would not bat an eyelash.

For the head of America's mysterious, vitally important intelligence organization learned in two world wars that anything can happen in the shadowy world of espionage—and usually does.

Dulles learned his first lesson the hard way when he was cutting his teeth on intelligence work as a young State Department Foreign Service officer in Switzerland in the first World War.

A WILD-EYED Russian refugee who wore a spade beard and ranted about Marxism asked to see Dulles, but Dulles' superior

told him not to waste time with the fellow.

A short time later revolution broke out in Czarist Russia, and Imperial Germany was able to rush reinforcements to the Western front that almost lost the war for the Allies.

The Russian refugee was back in his homeland. His name was Nikolai Lenin.

Dulles was never again to turn his back on a possible information source. And the decision paid big dividends for the whole Allied world when Brig. Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan organized the cloak-and-dagger Office of Strategic Services in World War II and asked Dulles to return to Switzerland as European chief of OSS to spy on Hitler Germany.

IN THE YEARS between the two world wars, Allen Dulles

left the State Department and spent more than a decade in the New York legal firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, of which his brother, John Foster Dulles, was partner.

Back in his old Swiss stamping ground of cloak-and-dagger intrigue, Dulles set up offices in Bern's Herrengasse in an ancient Fifteenth Century building.

An unostentatious card on the door announced: "Allen W. Dulles, special assistant to the United States Minister."

Dulles' real mission—to set up intelligence contacts in Nazi Germany and the occupied countries—was, of course, a dark secret. Although it was the hotbed of espionage agents of all countries, Switzerland was neutral, and spying illegal. Nevertheless, it was carried on by all the belligerents under one guise or another.

HE QUICKLY established contacts with the anti-Hitler underground in Germany.

Oddly enough, one of these agents turned out to be Hans Bernd Gisevius, German Vice-Consul in Zurich and a member of the Abwehr, Germany's secret intelligence service.

Gisevius, among other im-

portant secrets, unfolded to Dulles the elaborate plot that was under way to assassinate Hitler with a bomb planted in his Eastern front headquarters.

Among the plotters was Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, hero of the Afrika Korps, and a host of top generals, admirals and other leaders who believed that unless Hitler was destroyed he would destroy Germany.

The plotters wanted U. S. assurances that, once Hitler was removed and the Nazi Government purged, the new German Government would get reasonable peace terms.